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INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICAL DATA.

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE INDIAN POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA, ALONG WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF SOME OF THE 67 INDIAN TRIBES FOUND IN THE STATE AND NARRATIVE SUMMARIES OF THE STATISTICAL DATA. MAPS OF CURRENT AND PAST INDIAN LANDS ARE SHOWN IN RELATION TO CURRENT COUNTY LINES. GRAPHS PORTRAY POPULATION COMPOSITION, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MEDIAN INCOME, RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND 1959 MALE INCOME DATA. THIS MATERIAL IS PRESENTED IN PERCENTAGE FORM, COMPARING OKLAHOMA WHITE FIGURES, NATIONAL INDIAN FIGURES, AND NATIONAL POPULATION FIGURES. A LIST OF DEFINITIONS EXPLAINS SOME OF THE CONCEPTS AND METHODS USED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU IN COMPILING DATA ON THE INDIANS. APPENDICES GIVE STATISTICAL DATA IN TABLE FORM FOR POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, EMPLOYMENT, AGE AND SEX, AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION. INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT WAS OBTAINED OR ADAPTED FROM THE 1960 CENSUS. (DK)

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INDIANS in Oklahoma

Social and Economic Statistical Data

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

RC002484

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INDIANS in Oklahoma

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

PREFACE

Oklahoma's early history primarily involves the saga of the American Indian. However, today, the Indian comprises only a small, though significant, portion of the State's population. Statistical information regarding this race of people is relatively scarce. Nevertheless, inquiries for information on Indians are frequently received by this Agency from government officials, civic organizations and individuals. Therefore, this report was designed to meet a portion of such requests by providing statistical data in a concise and readily available form.

Bill Hunter, Labor Market Analyst, Labor Market Information Section, was responsible for the over-all report while Tom Tucker, Research Assistant, prepared the historical background on Indians in Oklahoma and tabulations used in statistical tables. This publication was prepared as a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, which includes the responsibility for developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION
W. J. BOWMAN, CHIEF

Robert E. Turner, Supervisor
Labor Market Information

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803, including present-day Oklahoma, furnished the government of the United States a huge area for expansion. Subsequently, the new territory provided an apparent solution to the Nation's problem, the disposition of Indians whose presence was no longer desired in the Southeast, then the Southern, United States. To be specific, the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians held, by virtue of treaties with the United States, tremendous land areas coveted by White settlers. What eventually happened to these tribes forms the background of Oklahoma's unique history.

These Indian tribes are known collectively as the five civilized tribes. Over the years, they had developed sophisticated and stable governments. For example, the Choctaws had adopted written laws prior to 1820. Subsequently, in 1826, a new Choctaw constitution provided for election of three district chiefs, an elective council, a judiciary, and included a bill of rights. Furthermore, the first Indian alphabet was devised by Sequoyah, a Cherokee, and was used to print a Cherokee language newspaper in 1828. Soon, more papers and many books, including the Bible, were translated and published. In fact, the Cherokees were better read in the early days than most of the White settlers around them.

The Choctaw tribe in 1820 became the first to accept a treaty which called for trading their homeland for land in what was to become Oklahoma. In the case of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks, only a portion of the Indians voluntarily moved to the new country; the others, many having fine homes and some, great plantations, chose to remain in the East. The eventual forced removal of most of the members in the five civilized tribes, especially the Seminoles and Chickasaws, was accompanied by violence and great personal hardships. The difficulties and deprivation of the march West took a heavy toll in Indian life. For example, 15,000 Creeks reached the new land after a journey that claimed about 3,500 lives, including virtually all infants, small children and old people. The route of the Indians' wretched trek became known as the "Trail of Tears".

Not all came quietly. To remove 3,000 Seminoles it was necessary that the United States keep an Army in the field from 1835 to 1842 at a cost of $20 million or $6,500 per man, woman, and child actually rounded up and relocated. Fifteen-hundred soldiers died in the fighting, one to every two Seminoles moved. [1/] So great was the effort and expense required that the United States finally forsook the struggle. Descendants of the unvanquished Seminoles live in Florida today, more than 100 years later.

For those who moved, the years from 1830 to the Civil War were truly outstanding. The five Indian tribes, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole, flourished. Each of the tribes established a republican form of government, with an executive, legislative, and a judicial branch. For those who lived within the new Indian nations there was peace with dignity. More specifically, the citizenry prospered; education thrived and the White settler was still far away. Robert M. Jones, a Choctaw planter, developed five plantations in the Red River valley, owned 500 slaves and a fleet of river steamers. During this early span, the Choctaw nation could number among its citizens graduates from Union, Dartmouth, and Yale.

[1/] *Gibson, Arrell M., Oklahoma, A History of Five Centuries, Norman, Oklahoma: Harlow Publishing Company, 1965.*

Most of the treaties giving the Indians land in Oklahoma provided that the area granted would never be included within the borders of any state or territory of the United States and that the Indians could make their own laws and govern themselves. Whether this provision might have saved the Indians from eventually being over-run by White men is a question made moot by the Civil War. In that great conflict, the Indian governments allied themselves with the Confederacy and therefore shared with the South the post-war status of a vanquished state. As a result of this alliance, the old treaties were suspended and all rights thereunder forfeited.

After the war new treaties were negotiated which subscribed in principle to the development of a unified government for the Territory. Each nation agreed to grant railroad rights-of-way and provision was made for the establishment of federal courts in Oklahoma.

The war-pillaged land and decimated population were never the same. Efforts of the civilized tribes to rebuild their shattered societies were almost futile. The Territory became a federal dumping grounds for Indians regardless of their origin or mores. About this time, cowboys from Texas began driving great herds of cattle through Oklahoma to railheads in Kansas. In the 1870's railroads were constructed in the territory and with them came wild, roaring towns. Oklahoma then became what the classic image of the West portrays, a land of cowboys, Indians, Cavalry, outlaws, marshals, and homesteaders. Plenty was replaced by want and education was often neglected.

Throughout the late 1800's a second period of migration comparable to the Trail of Tears transpired. Indians from the North and West were moved into Oklahoma, mostly into the western half of the State. Among them were the Osage who had previously resided in Northeast Oklahoma. They were given a large, but near worthless, tract in the North-Central portion where oil was later discovered making them an extremely wealthy people. The Kaws came, the Sac and the Fox, and the Kickapoos. However, a large part of the Kickapoos settled in northern Mexico at the request of that County. In return for defending the Mexican frontier from attacks by Kiowas and Comanches, they were given a reservation. Even today, Kickapoos move freely between their lands in Oklahoma and their reservation in Mexico. Ottoes, Missouris, Pawnees, Shawnees, Iowas, Nez Perces, Tonkawas, Delawares, Quapaws, Senecas, Miamis, Apaches, Kiowas, Cheyenne and Arapahoes, and a host of other Indians either migrated or were moved to join those already in Oklahoma. Today, there are 67 tribes in Oklahoma. Of these, only six are native to the State, the Caddos, Wichitas, Pawnees, Quapaws, Osages and Apaches.

Following the Civil War, the nomadic Plains Indians were infuriated by the White man's wanton destruction of the buffalo herds, their principal source of food and clothing. War parties began raiding cattle herds in Texas, attacking hunters, wagon trains and even settlements. Military retribution followed until by the end of the 1880's the western Indians were disarmed, dismounted and demoralized.

Meanwhile, coal was discovered in the eastern part of the Territory and lead and zinc mines were opened in the northeast. Thereafter, the White man came to operate the mines and oftentimes brought his family to settle permanently in the new land. As time passed, Whites married Indian women, secured tribal rights and occupied large pieces of reservation land. Eventually, Whites began to gather in southern Kansas and agitate for opening of the unassigned territory located near the center of Oklahoma. The railroad companies, bankers, and politicians favored settlement of the area. The congregations of "Boomers" on the borders of the territory grew larger and more unruly, sometimes spawning raids into the region. Finally, the

government relented so that on April 22, 1889, an estimated 50,000 Whites rushed over the border to seize 2,000,000 acres of unassigned lands in the Oklahoma Territory.

In 1890, Congress passed the Organic Act making Oklahoma a Territory of the United States. More runs followed. On April 19, 1892, some 3,500,000 acres of Cheyenne and Arapaho lands were opened; and on September 16, 1893, 6,000,000 acres of the former Cherokee Outlet were settled. Also in 1893, a commission was set up to supervise the dividing of the communal lands of the Indian Territory into individual allotments to make their system of land holding conform to that of the United States. The Indians resisted this action vehemently. In 1895, the first sentence of the final page was written when the small Kickapoo reservation was opened after each Indian was given an individual 80-acre allotment. The remaining land was released to settlers.

Next, in August 1901, a lottery was held at Fort Sill and Fort Reno for about 2,000,000 acres of Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, Caddo and Apache lands. Thereafter, the State was divided between the Oklahoma Territory in the west and the Indian Territory of the east. These developments led to proposals for Statehood. The Whites were in favor and the Indians opposed the idea. The Indians' resistance to amalgamation with White Oklahoma as one state proved futile.

On June 16, 1906, the Oklahoma Enabling Act was passed. A little over a year later, on November 16, 1907, Oklahoma was admitted to the Union as the 46th State.

After Statehood, the Indians ceased to play a dominant role in the affairs of Oklahoma. Unused to private ownership of land, they often did not know how to manage it. In spite of some government efforts to protect them, many lost their land to the more experienced and sometimes unscrupulous Whites. Of the 30,000,000 acres originally allotted, it is estimated that today less than ten percent are in Indian hands. [1/] As the State's population increased, rising from 70,000 in 1890 to 700,000 in 1906, the Indian became a small minority, seldom to be mentioned in post-Statehood history.

Today, the Oklahoma Indian is still primarily a rural dweller. However, they also live and labor in the cities. As the following figures indicate, they attend school for fewer years than their White brothers; earn less and have a higher incidence of unemployment. To this day, many live in small isolated rural communities in abject poverty. A few, like some of the Kickapoos who move between their Oklahoma and Mexican lands, do not speak English and seem almost hopelessly alien to our society.

POPULATION

Indians residing in Oklahoma numbered 64,689 and represented 12.4 percent of all Indians in the United States in April 1960. At that time, Arizona was the only state with a larger Indian population. Converse to Oklahoma's total resident count, where 62.9 percent resided in urban places, 63.0 percent of the State's Indians lived in rural areas. Also noteworthy, more than half of all Indians were classified as rural-nonfarm residents.

[1/] *Wright, Muriel H., A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.*

There has been little over-all change in the number of Indians residing in Oklahoma. According to the U.S. Census, there were 64,456 Indians living in what is now Oklahoma in 1890. This count fluctuated in following decennial censuses, however, the latest enumeration reveals an almost identical number as that recorded 70 years ago.

Approximately one-fourth of Oklahoma's Indians in 1960 resided in the State's three Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs). Individual cities with the largest number of Indian residents were, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, Lawton and Shawnee. Cities with the largest proportion of Indians in their population were Okmulgee, Seminole, Miami, Shawnee, Sapulpa and Muskogee.

Oklahoma counties having the greatest count of Indians during 1960, in descending numerical order, were Oklahoma, Tulsa, Cherokee, Caddo and Adair. However, on a percentage basis, Adair County led with Indians representing 23.3 percent of its total population, followed by Cherokee, Delaware, Caddo, and McIntosh County. (See Figure II)

Indian Areas

Please refer to the section of "Definitions" for a list and Figure III for the location of the counties included in each of the Indian areas discussed here.

The Tahlequah Indian area, five Oklahoma counties, accounted for 16.5 percent of all Indians in the State in 1960. Talihina, with 16 counties, was slightly lower at 16.4 while Clinton-Shawnee included 14 counties and represented 14.1 and Lawton, 12 counties, comprised 12.2 percent of the Indians. The Tulsa SMSA included three counties and had 12.0 percent of the State's Indian residents while the Oklahoma City SMSA, three counties, had 9.8 percent. The remaining 24 counties in Oklahoma accounted for 19.0 percent of the Indian population. (See Figure IV)

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age and Sex

The State's 1960 Indian population was almost equally divided between males, 49.8 and females, 50.2 percent. This ratio did not vary appreciably for any reported area. Lawton had the greatest proportion of males, 50.8 while Clinton-Shawnee had the largest female ratio, 51.3 percent.

Oklahoma's 1960 median age of Indians, 20.8 years, was above the United States' Indians level of 19.2 years. Within the State, Tulsa reported the highest median age, 24.0, while Lawton was lowest with 18.3 years. Indian males in Oklahoma averaged 19.8 years, considerably below the 28.8 for all State males. Similarly, Indian females had a median age of 21.7 compared to 31.1 for all females in Oklahoma.

Educational Attainment

One handicap seriously affecting the Indian race is a limited education. In 1960, some 6.0 percent of Oklahoma's Indians, 25 years old and over, were reported as having had no schooling, while for the remainder of the population, 1.4 percent were so classified. At the same time, 58.9 percent of the Indians had not gone beyond the eight grade compared to 40.9 percent for all other residents. Indians completing one or more years of college represented 8.0 percent of their group, less than half the ratio for all others, 17.8 and the State aggregate, 17.6 percent. (See Figure V)

Despite falling below the State average, Indians in Oklahoma were somewhat better educated than the Indians of the United States. The median school years completed by Oklahoma Indians, 25 years old and and over, was 8.3 in 1960 while for the United States, the median was 7.4 years. All races combined had 10.4 years in Oklahoma, slightly below the 10.6 for the Nation. (See Figure VI)

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Labor Force Summary

Of all Indians, 14 years old and over, in Oklahoma only 14,188, or 36.3 percent, were attached to the civilian labor force in 1960 compared to 49.6 for the remaining population and 49.3 percent for all races combined. The Indian count was divided between the employed, 12,467, or 87.9 percent of the civilian labor force and the unemployed, 1,721, or 12.1 percent of the total.

The rate of unemployment for Indians of Oklahoma, 12.1 percent, was considerably higher than that of both the remaining population, 4.3, and the total for all races, 4.4 percent. However, Oklahoma's Indians had a lower rate than the Nation's Indian jobless figure, 14.5 percent. (See Figure VI)

Income

Coupled with, and perhaps the result of, less education and more unemployment, is the fact that Indians have smaller incomes. For example, Oklahoma's total population with earnings in 1959 had a median income of $2,145, while Indian residents of the State averaged only $1,212 for that year. Both of these figures for Oklahoma were below that of the U.S. total, $2,798 and $1,348 for the Nation's Indians. (See Figure VI)

About 73 percent of all Oklahoma Indian males earned less than $3,000 in 1959 while only 46 percent of all other males were in this category. A further breakdown shows that some 59 percent of the Indians and 34 percent of the remaining males had incomes of less than $2,000. More specifically, 39.3 percent of the Indian males with incomes earned less than $1,000; 20.0 percent from $1,000 to $1,999 and 13.6 percent had incomes between $2,000 and $2,999 during that reported year. (See Figure VII)

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FIGURE 1

INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS IN OKLAHOMA PRIOR TO STATEHOOD

Shown in Conjunction With Current County Lines

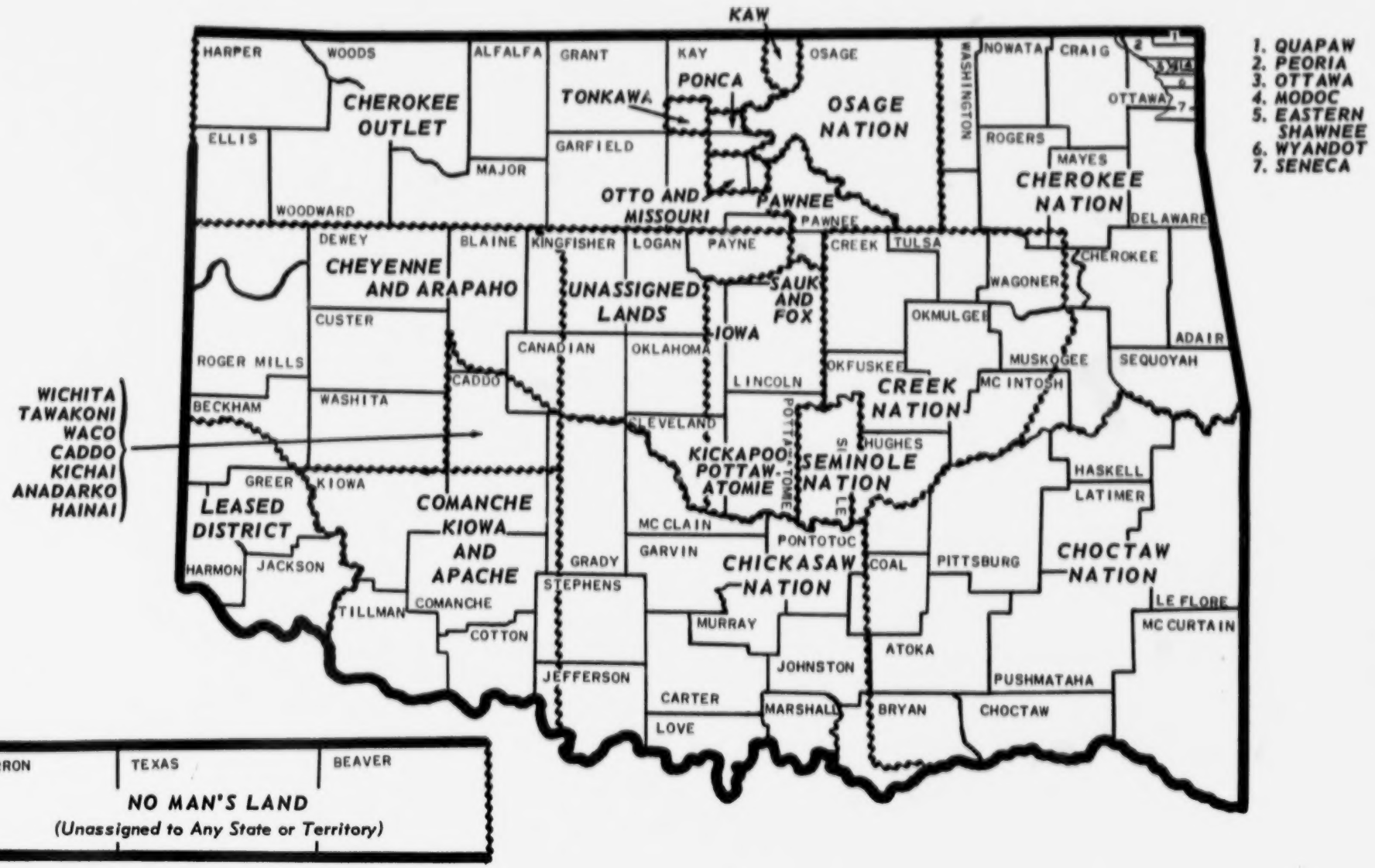
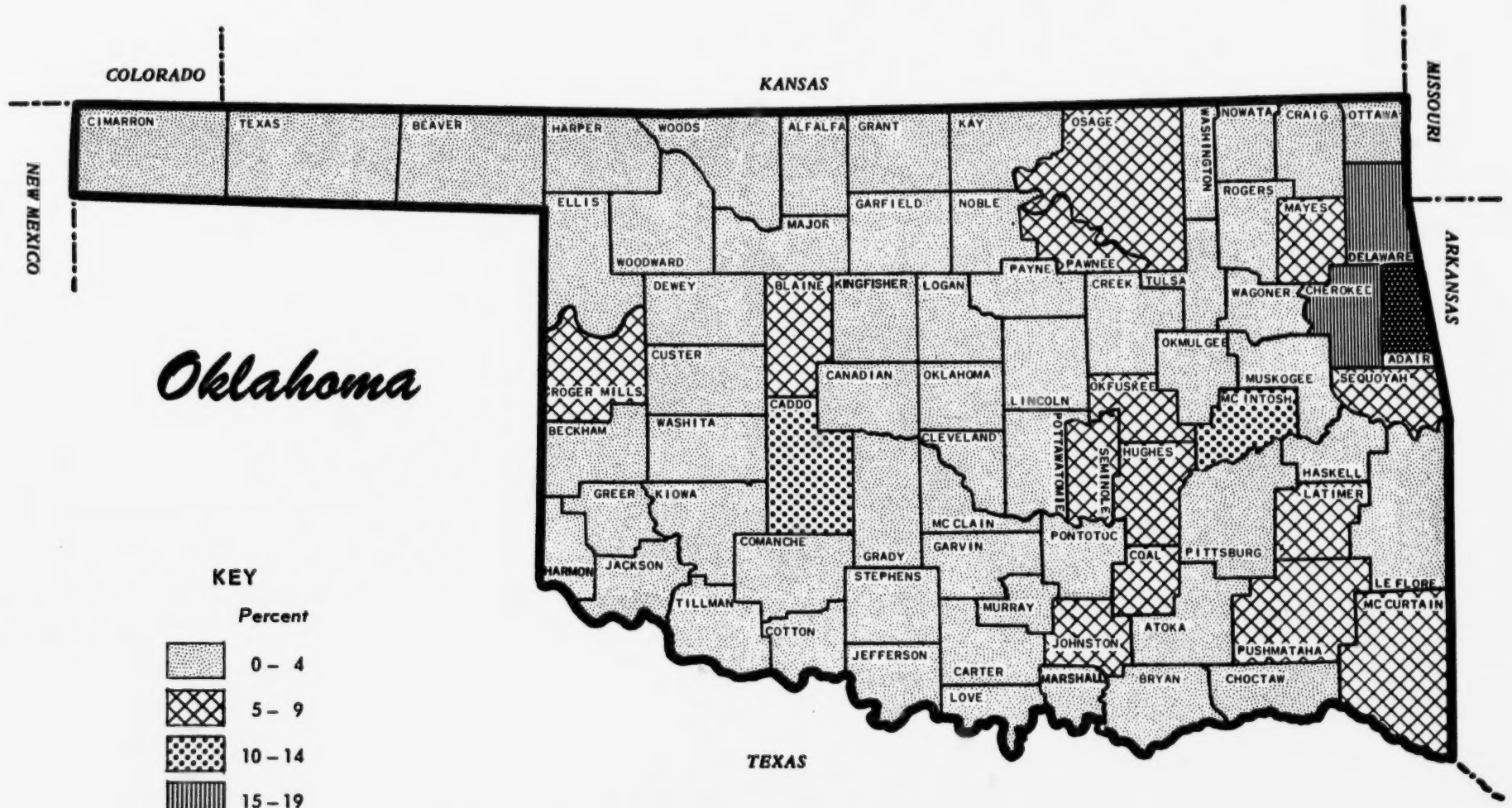


FIGURE II

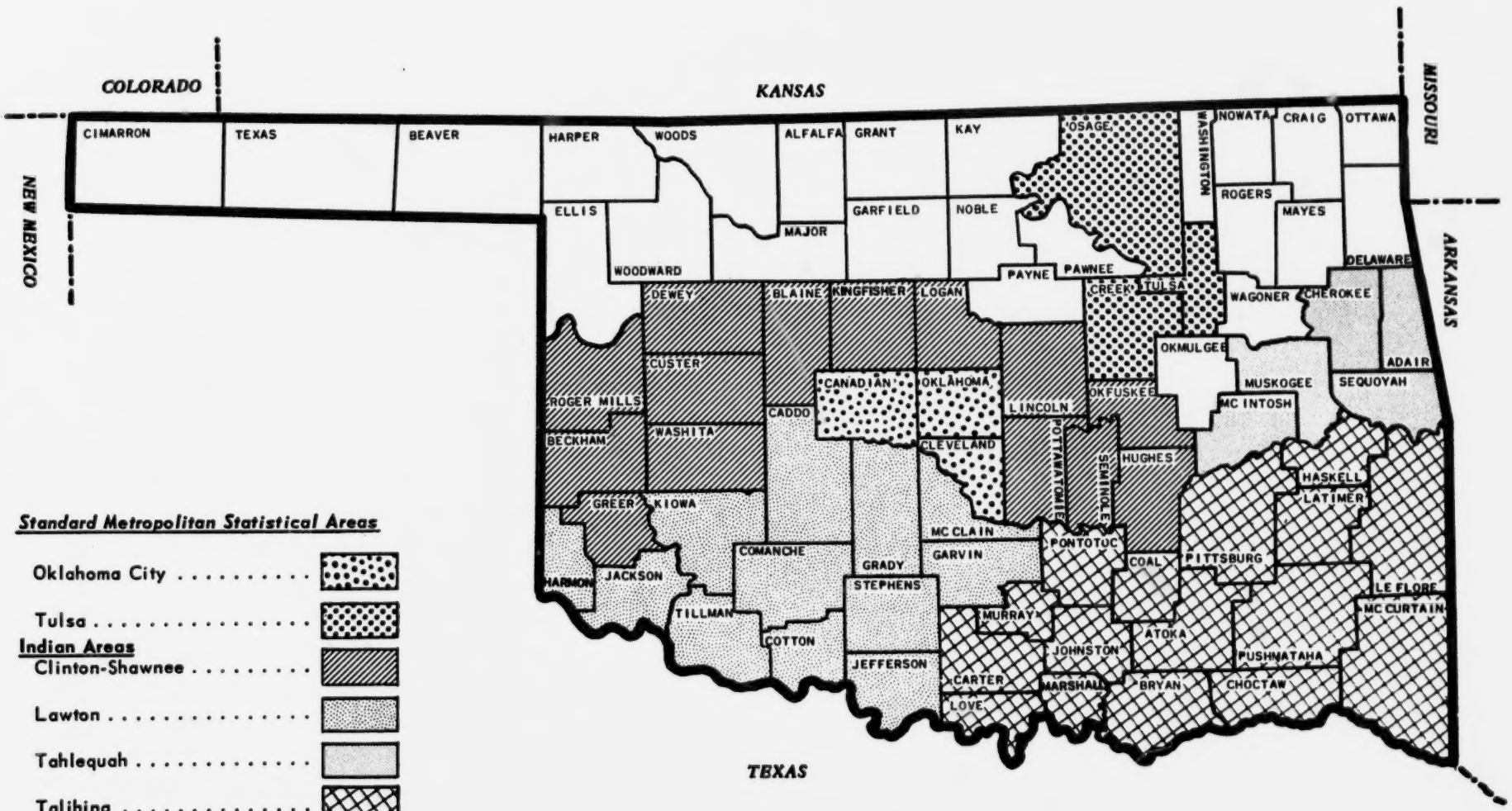
INDIANS AS PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION
Oklahoma
April 1960



SOURCE: See Numerical and Percentage breakdown in Table A-6.

FIGURE III

COMPOSITION OF REPORTING AREAS
Indians in Oklahoma
April 1960



Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Oklahoma City . . . . . .

Tulsa . . . . . .

Indian Areas

Clinton-Shawnee . . . . . .

Lawton . . . . . .

Tahlequah . . . . . .

Talihina . . . . . .

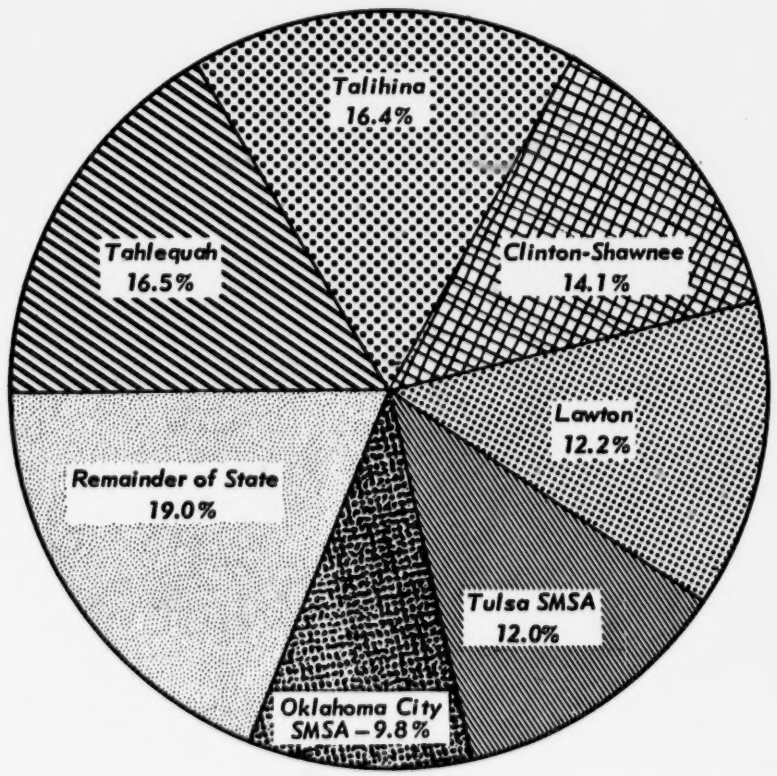
Remainder of State . . . . . .

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1960.

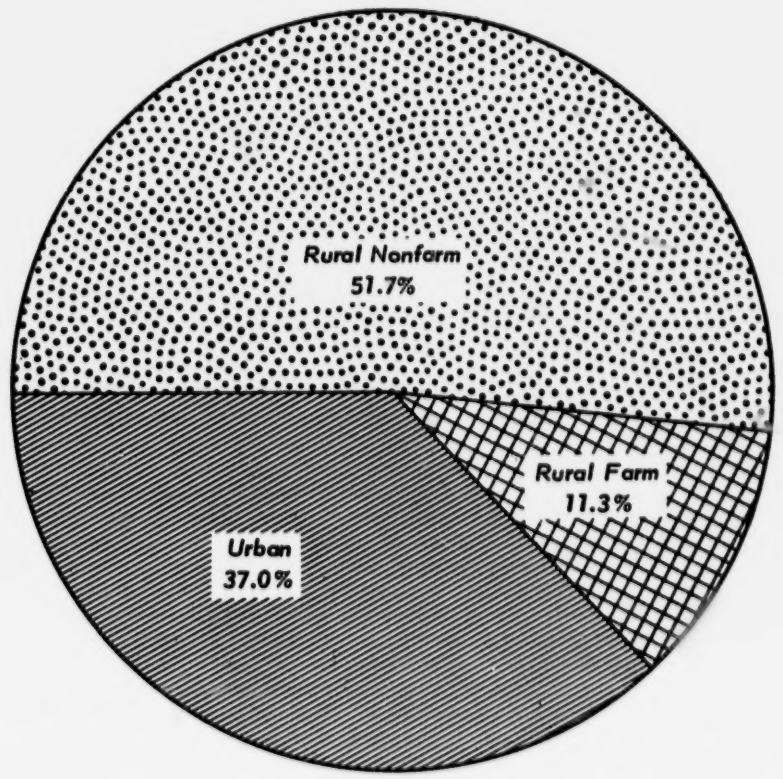
FIGURE IV

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Indian Population by Selected Areas
and Urban – Rural Residence in Oklahoma

April 1960



Distribution by Area

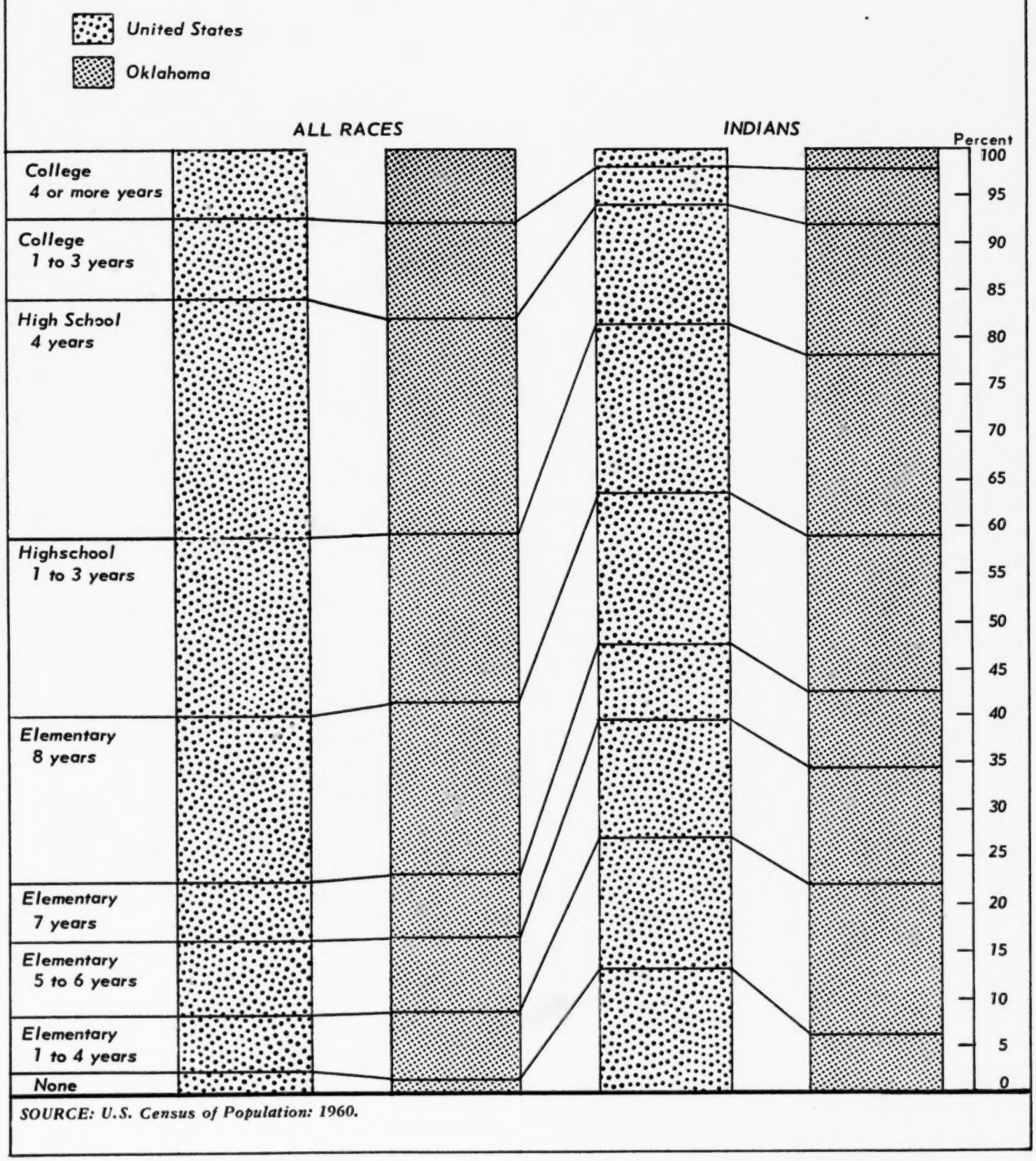


Distribution by Residence

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1960.

FIGURE V

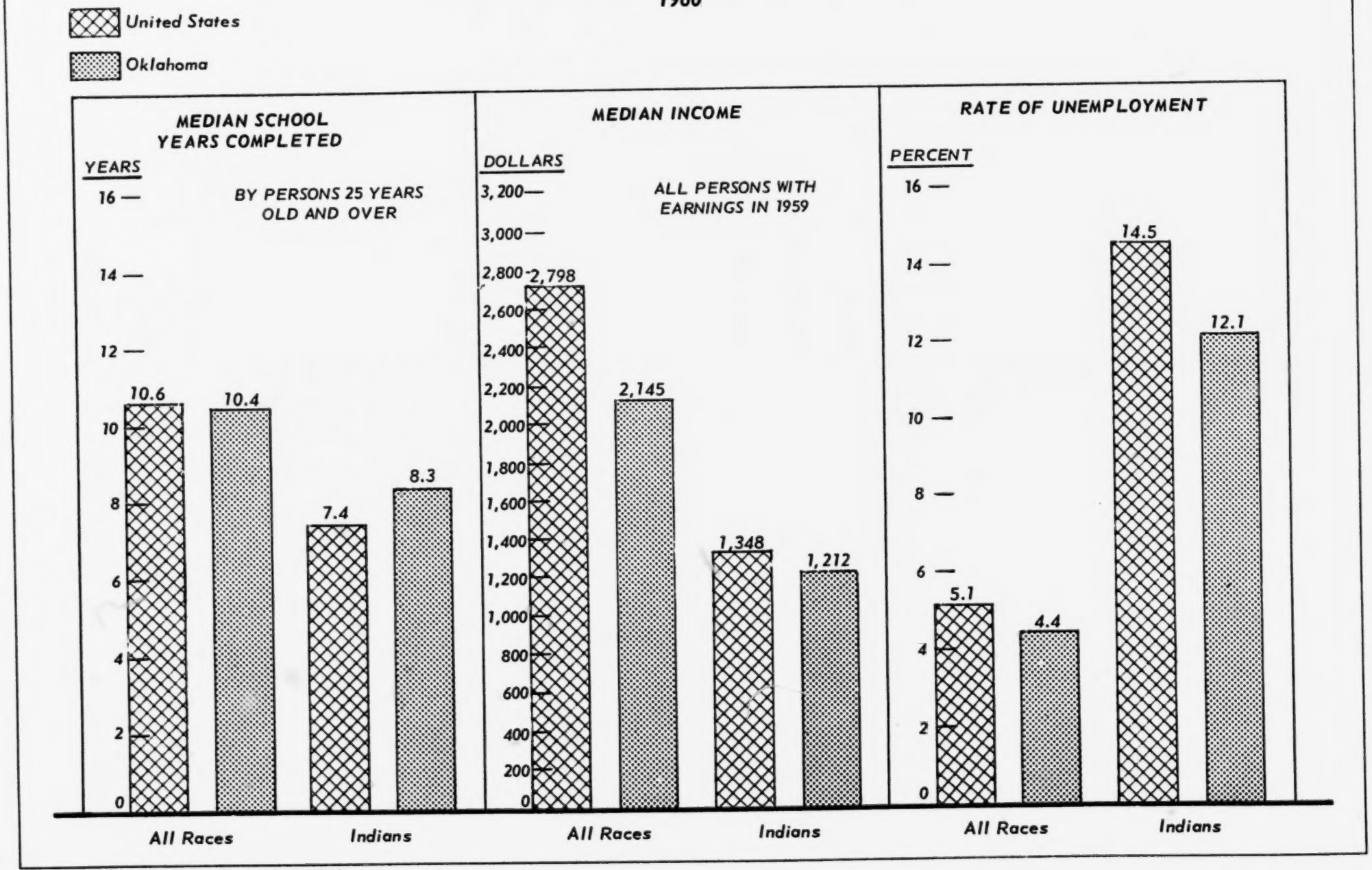
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over
All Races and Indians – United States and Oklahoma
April 1960



SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1960.

FIGURE VI

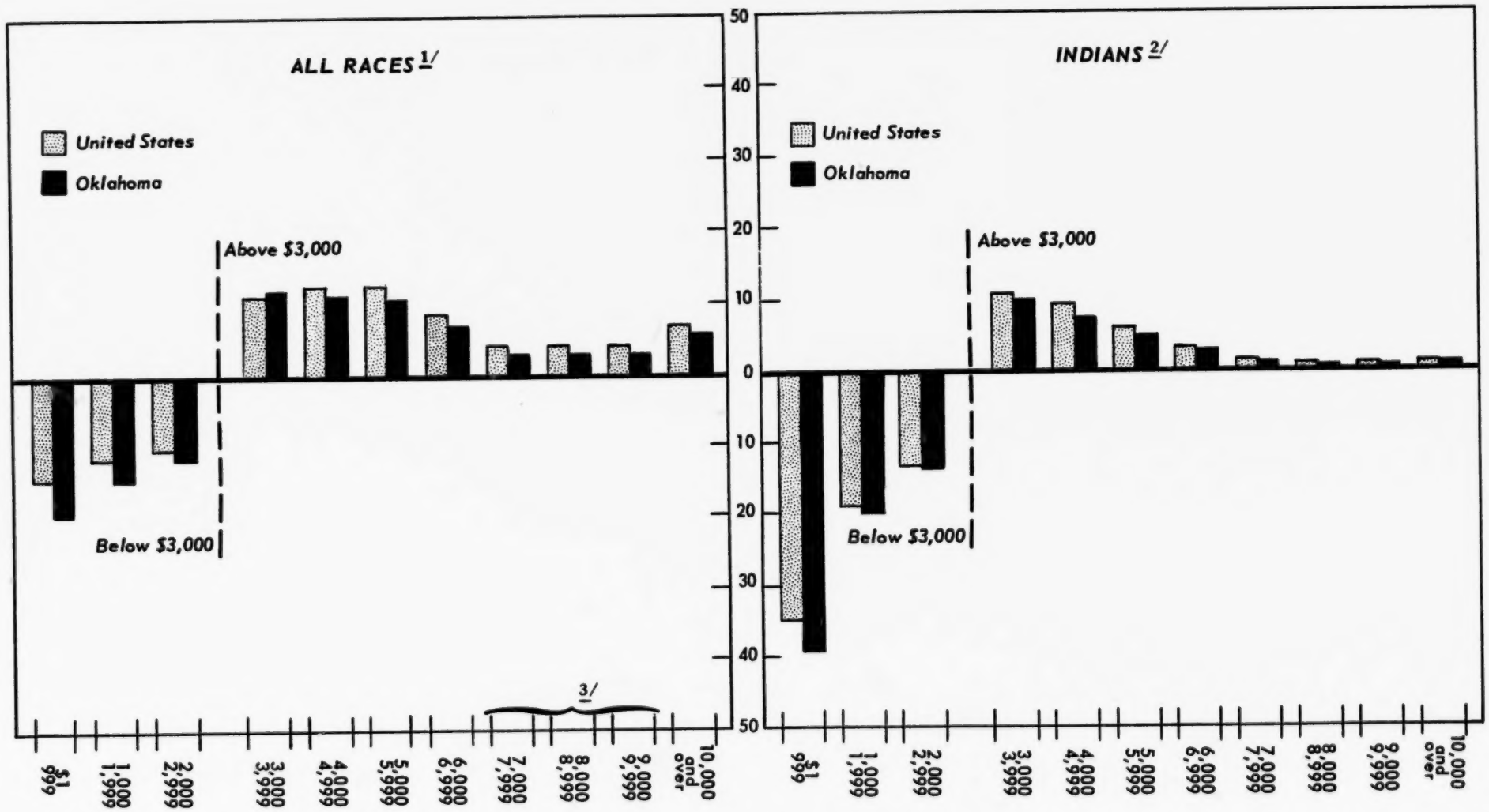
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MEDIAN INCOME, AND RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
All Races and Indians – United States and Oklahoma
1960



SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1960.

FIGURE VII

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
1959 Income of Males
All Races and Indians – United States and Oklahoma



1/ *U.S. Census of Population: 1960 Volumes PC(1) - 1C and 38C.*

2/ *U.S. Census of Population: 1960 Volume PC(2) - 1C.*

3/ *U.S. and Oklahoma Census figures are given for $7,000 - 9,999 inclusive. These ratios were divided equally between each of the three income brackets.*

DEFINITIONS

Statistical data in this report were derived from various U.S. Census volumes as noted under the "Sources of Data" section. However, certain terms utilized require some explanation. The following definitions, quoted from the census report, Nonwhite Population by Race, U.S. Census of Population, 1960, explain some of the concepts and methods used by the Census Bureau in compiling data on Indians.

Race.---"The concept of race as used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to national origins.

"American Indian.---In addition to fullblooded American Indians, persons of mixed White and Indian blood are included in this category if they are enrolled on an Indian tribal or agency roll or if they are regarded as Indians in their community. A common requirement for such enrollment at present is that the proportion of Indian blood should be at least one-fourth.

"Effects of self-enumeration.---Since the 1960 census was the first in which most respondents had an opportunity to classify themselves with respect to race -- in previous censuses the racial classification was made for the most part by the enumerator on the basis of observation -- it was expected that the character of the racial data in 1960 might differ from that of previous censuses. Some persons undoubtedly would have been classified differently by race in the 1960 census if direct enumeration had been used uniformly especially in families involving mixed racial marriages, but such differences as existed may have been largely offsetting. In terms of the final results, there is little evidence of a change for the major categories.

"The use of self-enumeration may have added to the accuracy of the 1960 count of the Indian population. Studies of the adequacy of the enumeration in the last several censuses have led to the conclusion that it was incomplete as the result of the failure of enumerators to identify off-reservation Indians.

Median.---"The median is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and income. It is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half the cases exceeding this value.

Indian Areas.---"The areas for which statistics on Indians are presented in this report were delineated in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and Division of Indian Health, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"These areas comprise most counties or groups of counties having 2,500 or more Indians ..... The areas generally contain an Indian population which is relatively homogeneous with respect to tribal and cultural affiliations. However, there may be considerable variation in the character of the areas.

"No attempt has been made to include a description of the area in the area name. The names include reference to an identifying geographic location in the area, the name of one or more major Indian tribe in the area, or the name of the principal reservation or reservations in the area."

COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF INDIAN AREAS IN OKLAHOMA

Indian Area	County
Clinton-Shawnee	Beckham, Blaine, Canadian *, Cleveland *, Custer, Dewey, Greer, Hughes, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Okfuskee, Oklahoma *, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Seminole, Washita.
Lawton	Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin. Grady, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, McClain, Stephens, Tillman.
Tahlequah	Adair, Cherokee, McIntosh, Muskogee, Sequoyah.
Talihina	Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Murray, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pushmataha.

*The data presented in this report for the Clinton-Shawnee area exclude Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties as they comprise the Oklahoma City SMSA, shown separately.

Tables in this report were prepared so as to account for all Oklahoma Indians. Two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are shown; Oklahoma City, which includes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties and Tulsa, which encompasses Creek, Osage and Tulsa Counties. Moreover, data for the 24 remaining counties, not included in Indian areas or SMSAs have been adapted from census volume PC(2)-1C.

SOURCES OF DATA

It should be noted that, due to sampling methods, a variation exists between the 1960 Indian population figures reported in some census volumes. For example, volumes PC(1)-A and -B show 523,591 Indians in the United States and 64,689 in Oklahoma. Data in census volumes PC(1)-C and PC(2)-C placed the Indian count at 546,228 for the United States and 62,871 for Oklahoma. Appendix A presents tables based on the first two census volumes while Appendix B deals primarily with the latter source.

Statistical Data

Information on the United States total population was obtained from the following report, which was based on a complete count of the population.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960.
Number of Inhabitants, United States Summary.
Final Report PC(1)-1A.

Data giving the Indian population in the United States by selected States were obtained from the following report, which was based on a complete count of the population.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960.
General Population Characteristics, United States Summary.
Final Report PC(1)-1B.

Data on the educational attainment for the United States total population were obtained from the following report, which was based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960.
General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary.
Final Report PC(1)-1C.

Data on Oklahoma's total population were obtained from the following report, which was based on a complete count of the population.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960.
General Population Characteristics, Oklahoma.
Final Report PC(1)-38B.

Data pertaining to education and employment for Oklahoma's total population were obtained from the following report, which was based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960.
General Social and Economic Characteristics, Oklahoma.
Final Report PC(1)-38C.

Finally, the majority of all information on the Indian race for both the United States and areas in Oklahoma were obtained or adapted from the following report, which was based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960.
Subject Reports. Nonwhite Population by Race.
Final Report PC(2)-1C.

Historical Information

The following reference material was used to develop the introductory section on the history of the Indians in Oklahoma.

Wright, Muriel H., A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

Gibson, Arrell M., Oklahoma, A History of Five Centuries, Norman, Oklahoma: Harlow Publishing Company, 1965.

APPENDIX A

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TABLE A-1

INDIAN POPULATION
United States and Selected States
April 1960 [1/]

Area	POPULATION				
	ALL RACES		INDIANS		
	Total Population of Area	Percent of Total U.S. Population	Total Population	Percent of U.S. Indian Population	Percent of Area Population
United States	179,323,175	100.0	523,591	100.0	0.3
Arizona	1,302,161	0.7	83,387	15.9	6.4
California	15,717,204	8.8	39,014	7.5	0.2
Minnesota	3,413,864	1.9	15,496	3.0	0.5
Montana	674,767	0.4	21,181	4.0	3.1
New Mexico	951,023	0.5	56,255	10.7	5.9
New York	16,782,304	9.4	16,491	3.2	0.1
North Carolina	4,556,155	2.5	38,129	7.3	0.8
Oklahoma	2,328,284	1.3	64,689	12.4	2.8
South Dakota	680,514	0.4	25,794	4.9	3.8
Washington	2,853,214	1.6	21,076	4.0	0.7
Other States	130,063,685	72.5	142,079	27.1	0.1

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, United States Summary PC(1)-1 B Table 56.*

TABLE A-2

INDIAN POPULATION
URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE
United States and Oklahoma
April 1960

Item	UNITED STATES [1/]		OKLAHOMA [2/]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL RACES, TOTAL	179,323,175	100.0	2,328,284	100.0
Urban	125,268,750	69.9	1,464,786	62.9
Rural	54,054,425	30.1	863,498	37.1
	UNITED STATES [3/]		OKLAHOMA [3/]	
INDIANS, TOTAL	546,228	100.0	62,871	100.0
Urban	165,922	30.4	23,257	37.0
Rural	380,306	69.6	39,614	63.0
Farm	78,089	14.3	7,103	11.3
Nonfarm	302,217	55.3	32,511	51.7

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, United States Summary PC(1)-1A, Table 3.*

[2/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma PC(1)-38B, Table 15.*

[3/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 2 and 51.*

TABLE A-3

INDIAN POPULATION
Oklahoma
1890 – 1960 [1/]

Year	POPULATION		
	All Races	Indians	Percent of Total
1960	2,328,284	64,689	2.8
1950	2,233,351	53,769	2.4
1940	2,336,434	63,125	2.7
1930	2,396,040	92,725	3.9
1920	2,028,283	57,337	2.8
1910	1,657,155	74,825	4.5
1900	790,391	64,445	8.2
1890	258,657	64,456	24.9

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma PC(1)-38B, Table 15.*

TABLE A-4

INDIAN POPULATION
Oklahoma Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas
April 1960 [1/]

Area	POPULATION				
	All Races	Percent Distribution	Indians	Percent Distribution	Percent of Total
OKLAHOMA, TOTAL	2,328,284	100.0	64,689	100.0	2.8
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	1,021,610	43.9	16,583	25.6	1.6
Oklahoma City	511,833	22.0	6,453	10.0	1.2
Tulsa	418,974	18.0	7,608	11.7	1.8
Lawton	90,803	3.9	2,522	3.9	2.8
Remainder of State	1,306,674	56.1	48,106	74.4	3.7

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma PC(1)-38B, Table 21.*

TABLE A-5

INDIAN POPULATION
Oklahoma Urban Places of 10,000 or More
April 1960 [1/]

City	POPULATION		
	All Races	Indians	Percent of City Total
Ada	14,347	288	2.0
Altus	21,225	50	0.2
Ardmore	20,184	311	1.5
Bartlesville	27,893	201	0.7
Bethany	12,342	51	0.4
Chickasha	14,866	62	0.4
Del City	12,934	166	1.3
Duncan	20,009	82	0.4
Durant	10,467	251	2.4
El Reno	11,015	203	1.8
Enid	38,859	211	0.5
Lawton	61,697	1,019	1.7
McAlester	17,419	485	2.8
Miami	12,869	454	3.5
Midwest City	36,058	265	0.7
Muskogee	38,059	1,151	3.0
Norman	33,412	223	0.7
Oklahoma City	324,253	4,355	1.3
Okmulgee	15,951	651	4.1
Ponca City	24,411	554	2.3
Sapulpa	14,282	472	3.3
Seminole	11,464	405	3.6
Shawnee	24,326	819	3.4
Stillwater	23,965	150	0.6
The Village	12,118	31	0.3
Tulsa	261,685	3,325	1.3

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma PC(1)-38B, Table 21.*

TABLE A-6

INDIAN POPULATION
Oklahoma Counties
April 1960 [1/]

County	POPULATION			County	POPULATION		
	All Races	Indians	Percent of County Total		All Races	Indians	Percent of County Total
Adair	13,112	3,055	23.3	LeFlore	29,106	943	3.3
Alfalfa	8,445	7	0.1	Lincoln	18,783	184	1.0
Atoka	10,352	479	4.6	Logan	18,662	29	0.2
Beaver	6,965	6	0.1	Love	5,862	71	1.2
Beckham	17,782	39	0.2	McClain	12,740	81	0.6
Blaine	12,077	949	7.9	McCurtain	25,851	2,019	7.8
Bryan	24,252	563	2.3	McIntosh	12,371	1,241	10.0
Caddo	28,621	3,098	10.8	Major	7,808	10	0.1
Canadian	24,727	655	2.7	Marshall	7,263	272	3.7
Carter	39,044	743	1.9	Mayes	20,073	1,682	8.4
Cherokee	17,762	3,159	17.8	Murray	10,622	287	2.7
Choctaw	15,637	753	4.8	Muskogee	61,866	1,901	3.1
Cimarron	4,496	4	0.1	Noble	10,376	426	4.1
Cleveland	47,600	510	1.1	Nowata	10,848	148	1.4
Coal	5,546	314	5.7	Okfuskee	11,706	1,067	9.1
Comanche	90,803	2,522	2.8	Oklahoma	439,506	5,288	1.2
Cotton	8,031	375	4.7	Okmulgee	36,945	1,603	4.3
Craig	16,303	600	3.7	Osage	32,441	1,723	5.3
Creek	40,495	1,137	2.8	Ottawa	28,301	1,204	4.3
Custer	21,040	764	3.7	Pawnee	10,884	565	5.2
Delaware	13,198	2,093	15.9	Payne	44,231	310	0.7
Dewey	6,051	246	4.1	Pittsburg	34,360	1,078	3.1
Ellis	5,457	2	[2/]	Pontotoc	28,089	972	3.5
Garfield	52,975	230	0.4	Pottawatomie	41,486	1,742	4.2
Garvin	28,290	268	1.0	Pushmataha	9,088	573	6.3
Grady	29,590	185	0.7	Roger Mills	5,090	259	5.1
Grant	8,140	4	0.1	Rogers	20,614	797	3.8
Greer	8,877	80	0.9	Seminole	28,066	2,343	8.4
Harmon	5,852	22	0.4	Sequoyah	18,001	1,195	6.6
Harper	5,956	0	xxx	Stephens	37,990	201	0.5
Haskell	9,121	343	3.8	Texas	14,162	19	0.1
Hughes	15,144	1,397	9.2	Tillman	14,654	109	0.7
Jackson	29,736	126	0.4	Tulsa	346,038	4,748	1.4
Jefferson	8,192	33	0.4	Wagoner	15,673	333	2.1
Johnston	8,517	579	6.8	Washington	42,347	622	1.4
Kay	51,042	1,612	3.2	Washita	18,121	106	0.6
Kingfisher	10,635	197	1.9	Woods	11,932	7	0.1
Kiowa	14,825	683	4.6	Woodward	13,902	35	0.3
Latimer	7,738	664	8.6				

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma PC(1)-38B, Table 28.*

[2/] *Less than 0.1 percent.*

APPENDIX B

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TABLE B-1

INDIAN POPULATION
Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 [1/]

Area	Indian Population	Percent
Oklahoma, Total	62,871	100.0
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	13,712	21.8
Oklahoma City	6,178	9.8
Tulsa	7,534	12.0
Indian Areas	37,210	59.2
Clinton – Shawnee [2/]	8,891	14.1
Lawton	7,695	12.2
Tahlequah	10,344	16.5
Talihina	10,280	16.4
Remainder of State	11,949	19.0

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Table 51.*

[2/] *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklaboma Counties, Reported as Oklaboma City S.M.S.A.*

TABLE B-2

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
All Races and Indians
Oklahoma
April 1960

Age and Sex	POPULATION			
	All Races [1/]	Percent	Indians [2/]	Percent
Males, All Ages	1,147,851	100.0	31,298	100.0
Under 5 years	123,274	10.7	4,275	13.7
5 to 14 years	231,529	20.2	8,340	26.6
15 to 24 years	168,132	14.7	4,993	15.9
25 to 34 years	135,825	11.8	3,066	9.8
35 to 44 years	140,320	12.2	3,154	10.1
45 to 54 years	130,668	11.4	2,996	9.6
55 to 64 years	103,686	9.0	2,533	8.1
65 and over	114,417	10.0	1,941	6.2
Median Age	28.8	xx	19.8	xx
Females, All Ages	1,180,433	100.0	31,573	100.0
Under 5 years	119,473	10.1	4,254	13.5
5 to 14 years	223,443	18.9	8,214	26.0
15 to 24 years	161,098	13.7	4,466	14.1
25 to 34 years	143,502	12.2	3,338	10.6
35 to 44 years	147,674	12.5	3,447	10.9
45 to 54 years	138,479	11.7	3,306	10.5
55 to 64 years	112,350	9.5	2,348	7.4
65 and over	134,414	11.4	2,200	7.0
Median Age	31.1	xx	21.7	xx

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma PC(1)-38B, Table 16.*
[2/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Table 51.*

TABLE B-3

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIANS
United States, Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April, 1960 [1/]

Area	Distribution by Sex		Median Age			Median School Years Completed Persons 14 Years Old and Over		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
United States	50.1	49.9	19.2	19.1	19.4	8.4	8.4	8.5
Oklahoma	49.8	50.2	20.8	19.8	21.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
S.M.S.A.'S								
Oklahoma City	49.7	50.3	20.4	19.4	21.4	10.2	10.1	10.4
Tulsa	49.0	51.0	24.0	21.8	26.3	9.9	9.9	9.9
Indian Area's								
Clinton – Shawnee [2/]	48.7	51.3	19.4	19.6	19.2	8.5	8.4	8.6
Lawton	50.8	49.2	18.3	17.9	18.7	9.4	9.5	9.2
Tahlequah	49.4	50.6	20.6	19.9	21.3	8.2	8.2	8.3
Talihina	50.2	49.8	21.0	19.1	22.9	8.3	8.3	8.3
Remainder of State	50.5	49.5	22.7	22.3	23.3	8.8	8.7	8.8

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 2 and 51.*

[2/] *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklaboma Counties, Reported as Oklaboma City S.M.S.A.*

TABLE B-4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over
All Races and Indians
United States and Oklahoma
April 1960

Years of School Completed	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
	United States				Oklahoma			
	All Races [1]		Indians [2]		All Races [3]		Indians [2]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population, 25 Years Old and Over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No School Years Completed	2.4	2.2	12.6	14.1	1.8	1.3	6.2	5.8
Elementary:								
1 to 4 years	7.0	5.2	15.1	12.2	8.5	5.7	17.7	14.7
5 and 6 years	7.8	7.1	12.5	12.8	8.4	7.5	11.3	13.2
7 years	6.8	6.0	7.8	8.1	7.3	6.5	8.0	8.4
8 years	17.8	17.3	15.9	15.7	18.1	17.6	16.4	16.1
High School:								
1 to 3 years	18.7	19.7	17.9	18.3	16.7	19.6	18.5	19.7
4 years	21.2	27.8	11.7	13.5	19.9	25.8	12.8	15.2
College:								
1 to 3 years	8.6	9.0	4.3	3.6	9.9	9.6	6.8	4.8
4 years or more	9.7	5.8	2.2	1.7	9.5	6.3	2.3	2.0
Median School Years Completed	10.3	10.9	7.4	7.4	10.1	10.7	8.2	8.3

[1] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, United States Summary PC(1) - 1C, Table 76.*

[2] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2) - 1C, Table 20.*

[3] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma PC(1) - 38C, Table 47.*

TABLE B-5

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
All Races and Indians
Oklahoma
April 1960

Item	ALL RACES [1]				INDIANS [2]				
	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Percent of All Races
Population, 14 Years Old and Over	1,668,310	100.0	811,944	856,366	39,216	100.0	19,387	19,829	2.4
In Labor Force	854,095	51.2	596,508	257,587	14,316	36.5	10,220	4,096	1.7
Armed Forces	32,159	1.9	31,830	329	128	0.3	120	8	0.4
Civilian Labor Force	821,936	49.3	564,678	257,258	14,188	36.2	10,100	4,088	1.7
Employed	785,948	47.1	540,007	245,941	12,467	31.8	8,755	3,712	1.6
Unemployed	35,988	2.2	24,671	11,317	1,721	4.4	1,345	376	4.8
Rate of Unemployment	4.4	xx	4.4	4.4	12.1	xx	13.3	9.2	xx
Participation Rate (Civilian labor force as a percent of civilian population, 14 years old and over)	50.2	xx	72.4	30.1	36.3	xx	52.4	20.6	xx
Not in Labor Force	814,215	48.8	215,436	598,779	24,900	63.5	9,167	15,733	3.1
Inmate of Institution	23,704	1.4	14,026	9,678	1,117	2.8	816	301	4.7
Enrolled in School	151,061	9.0	75,418	75,643	5,297	13.5	2,807	2,490	3.5
Other, Under 65 Years Old	446,531	26.8	48,997	397,534	14,734	37.6	3,867	10,867	3.3
Other, 65 Years Old and Over	192,919	11.6	76,995	115,924	3,752	9.6	1,677	2,075	1.9

[1] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Oklahoma PC(1) - 38C, Table 52.*

[2] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2) - 1C, Table 33.*

TABLE B-6

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY OF INDIANS
Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 [1/]

Area	CIVILIAN POPULATION		IN LABOR FORCE										NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
	14 Years Old and Over		Civilian Labor Force		Employed		Unemployed		Rate of Unemployment		Labor Force Participation		Inmate of Institution	Enrolled in School	Other, 65 Years Old and Over	Other Under 65 Years Old	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Oklahoma	19,267	19,821	10,100	4,088	8,755	3,712	1,345	376	13.3	9.2	52.4	20.6	1,117	5,297	3,752	3,867	10,867
S.M.S.A.'s																	
Oklahoma City	1,757	1,884	1,294	722	1,177	652	117	70	9.0	9.7	73.6	38.3	134	280	155	153	903
Tulsa	2,313	2,558	1,527	733	1,411	668	116	65	7.6	8.9	66.0	28.7	50	475	367	315	1,404
Indian Areas																	
Clinton - Shawnee [2/]	2,620	2,662	1,356	469	1,098	415	258	54	19.0	11.5	51.8	17.6	133	727	504	590	1,503
Lawton	2,287	2,257	1,031	321	833	302	198	19	19.2	5.9	46.7	14.2	259	664	410	477	1,302
Tahlequah	3,218	3,392	1,306	542	1,141	516	165	26	12.6	4.8	40.6	16.0	32	1,066	790	1,004	1,870
Talihina	3,182	3,244	1,498	613	1,291	548	207	65	13.8	10.6	47.1	18.9	299	1,000	698	596	1,722
Remainder of State	3,970	3,824	2,088	688	1,804	611	284	77	13.6	11.2	52.6	18.0	210	1,085	828	732	2,163

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Table 56.*

[2/] *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties, Reported as Oklahoma City S.M.S.A.*

TABLE B-7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Employed Indians By Industry Division
United States, Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 1/

Industry	United States	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City SMSA	Tulsa SMSA	Clinton-Shawnee 2/	Lawton	Tahlequah	Talihina	Remainder of State
Employment Total	115,000	12,467	1,829	2,079	1,513	1,135	1,657	1,839	2,415
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	17.6	13.0	2.6	5.9	22.5	17.1	18.9	15.0	13.7
Mining	2.0	2.4	0.7	4.7	1.1	3.1	0.7	1.5	3.9
Construction	8.0	10.3	14.6	9.2	10.8	10.2	10.5	6.4	10.7
Manufacturing	15.6	13.8	12.1	19.0	12.5	5.7	8.7	18.3	15.8
Durable Goods	10.4	8.4	6.8	12.9	4.2	4.0	3.9	14.2	9.4
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.1	8.3	1.7	4.8	4.1	6.4
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	5.0	5.3	2.6	7.7	3.6	3.3	5.9	5.4	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.3	14.8	16.5	15.8	16.7	16.1	12.8	12.5	13.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.2
Services	20.2	25.1	25.3	23.4	19.6	25.8	26.4	31.9	23.0
Business and Repair	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.7	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.6
Personal	7.6	8.7	11.6	10.4	6.9	10.0	5.7	11.0	5.6
Entertainment and Recreational	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7
Professional and Related	10.8	13.5	10.6	8.2	9.3	14.4	17.7	19.2	15.1
Public Administration	5.1	6.5	12.3	4.7	7.9	11.0	5.7	4.2	2.7
Industry Not Reported	17.5	8.0	12.4	8.4	4.8	7.3	9.4	4.4	8.2

1/ *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 33 and 36.*
2/ *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties, reported as Oklahoma City SMSA.*

TABLE B-8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Industry Division Employment of Indians by Area
Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 1/

Area	Area Employment	Agric. Forestry Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Trans. Commun. Pub. Util.	Trade Whlse. & Retail	Finance Insurance Real Estate	Services					Public Admin.	Industry Not Reported
					Total	Durable Goods	Non-durable Goods				Total	Business & Repair	Personal	Entertainment Recreat.	Professional & Related		
Oklahoma Total	12,467	1,623	296	1,289	1,730	1,052	678	663	1,844	103	3,122	257	1,079	106	1,680	804	993
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
S.M.S.A.																	
Oklahoma City	14.7	3.0	4.4	20.7	12.8	11.8	14.3	7.1	16.4	15.5	14.8	16.3	19.7	13.2	11.6	28.0	22.9
Tulsa	16.7	7.5	33.1	14.8	22.8	25.4	18.8	24.1	17.8	25.3	15.6	26.1	20.0	31.2	10.1	12.1	17.6
Indian Areas																	
Clinton-Shawnee 2/	12.1	21.0	5.7	12.7	10.9	6.0	18.4	8.2	13.7	6.8	9.6	16.0	9.7	10.4	8.4	14.9	7.2
Lawton	9.1	12.0	11.8	9.0	3.7	4.3	2.8	5.6	9.9	4.8	9.4	3.1	10.6	7.5	9.7	15.6	8.4
Tahlequah	13.3	19.3	3.7	13.6	8.3	6.2	11.6	14.6	11.5	15.5	14.0	14.0	8.8	13.2	17.5	11.7	15.7
Talihina	14.7	16.9	9.5	9.1	19.5	24.8	11.2	15.1	12.5	6.8	18.8	9.3	18.7	7.5	21.0	9.7	8.1
Remainder of State	19.4	20.3	31.8	20.1	22.0	21.5	22.9	25.3	18.2	25.3	17.8	15.2	12.5	17.0	21.7	8.0	20.1

1/ *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 33 and 56.*

2/ *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties, reported as Oklahoma City SMSA.*

TABLE B-9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Employed Indians By Major Occupational Group
United States, Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 [1/]

Major Occupational Group	United States	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City SMSA	Tulsa SMSA	Clinton-Shawnee [2/]	Lawton	Tahlequah	Talihina	Remainder of State
Employment Total	115,000	12,467	1,829	2,079	1,513	1,135	1,657	1,839	2,415
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	5.1	6.7	6.4	5.6	5.6	9.2	8.6	6.6	6.3
Farmers and Farm Managers	6.0	4.5	0.9	3.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	6.1
Managers, Officials and Proprietors, except farm	2.1	3.6	3.3	5.5	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.7
Clerical and Kindred Workers	5.4	7.4	10.7	12.7	4.6	7.5	7.6	3.4	5.2
Sales Workers	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.4
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	9.2	11.8	15.4	12.7	10.4	11.1	10.0	8.3	13.6
Operatives and Kindred Workers	16.3	19.3	19.2	23.3	22.5	17.5	11.9	20.0	18.9
Private Household Workers	4.3	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.3	3.6	4.0	1.9
Service Workers, excluding private household	9.7	12.8	13.2	11.6	10.3	13.0	11.0	17.6	12.4
Farm Laborers and Foremen	10.0	8.1	1.7	2.0	17.1	11.6	13.3	9.0	6.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.0	12.1	11.1	9.3	11.2	11.6	12.4	13.4	14.9
Occupation Not Reported	18.2	8.0	13.1	8.1	4.7	6.9	9.2	5.1	8.1

1/ *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 33 and 56.*

2/ *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties, reported as Oklahoma City SMSA.*

TABLE B-10

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Major Occupational Group Employment of Indians by Area
Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 [1/]

Area	Area Employment	Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	Farmers and Farm Managers	Managers Officials and Proprietors, except farm	Clerical and Kindred Workers	Sales Workers	Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers	Operatives and Kindred Workers	Private Household Workers	Service Workers except private household	Farm Laborers and Foremen	Laborers except farm and mine	Occupation Not Reported
Oklahoma Total	12,467	840	562	452	927	385	1,474	2,399	321	1,591	1,005	1,512	999
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
S.M.S.A.													
Oklahoma City	14.7	13.9	3.0	13.5	21.0	14.3	19.1	14.7	11.2	15.1	3.1	13.5	23.9
Tulsa	16.7	13.9	11.6	25.2	28.4	17.9	17.8	20.2	18.1	15.1	4.1	12.8	16.9
Indian Areas													
Clinton-Shawnee [2/]	12.1	10.1	14.8	8.8	7.5	12.5	10.7	14.2	10.6	9.8	25.7	11.2	7.1
Lawton	9.1	12.4	10.3	6.2	9.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	4.7	9.3	13.1	8.7	7.8
Tahlequah	13.3	17.0	16.0	12.4	13.6	15.3	11.2	8.2	18.7	11.5	21.9	13.6	15.3
Talihina	14.7	14.4	18.1	14.2	6.7	17.1	10.4	15.4	22.7	20.3	16.5	16.3	9.3
Remainder of State	19.4	18.3	26.2	19.7	13.6	14.8	22.3	19.0	14.0	18.9	15.6	23.9	19.7

1/ *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 33 and 56.*

2/ *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties, reported as Oklahoma City S.M.S.A.*

TABLE B-11

INCOME OF INDIANS IN 1959
United States, Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 [1]

Item	United States		Oklahoma		Oklahoma City S.M.S.A.		Tulsa S.M.S.A.		Clinton-Shawnee [2]		Lawton		Tahlequah		Talihina		Remainder of State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Persons with Income	210,453	100.0	25,050	100.0	2,607	100.0	3,361	100.0	3,412	100.0	2,934	100.0	3,966	100.0	4,024	100.0	4,746	100.0
Median Income	$1,348		$1,212		$1,836		$2,099		[4]		$1,095		[3]		$1,093		[4]	
All Females with Income	81,641	38.8	9,759	39.0	1,050	40.3	1,405	41.8	1,288	37.7	1,135	38.7	1,579	39.8	1,608	40.0	1,694	35.7
Median Income	[3]		[3]		$1,058		$1,377		[4]		[3]		[3]		[3]		[4]	
All Males with Income	128,812	61.2	15,291	61.0	1,557	59.7	1,956	58.2	2,124	62.3	1,799	61.3	2,387	60.2	2,416	60.0	3,052	64.3
Median Income	$1,792		$1,538		$2,658		$2,927		$1,024		$1,440		$1,001		$1,388		$1,629	
All Males with Income	128,812	100.0	15,291	100.0	1,557	100.0	1,956	100.0	2,124	100.0	1,799	100.0	2,387	100.0	2,416	100.0	3,052	100.0
$1 to $999 or Loss	44,973	34.9	6,004	39.3	384	24.7	513	26.2	1,052	49.5	734	40.8	1,193	50.0	978	40.5	1,150	37.7
$1,000 to $1,999	24,526	19.0	3,051	20.0	230	14.8	261	13.3	418	19.7	376	20.9	575	24.1	593	24.6	598	19.6
$2,000 to $2,999	17,253	13.4	2,084	13.6	250	16.1	220	11.3	273	12.9	264	14.7	242	10.1	392	16.2	443	14.5
$3,000 to $3,999	13,646	10.6	1,527	9.9	210	13.5	309	15.8	163	7.7	186	10.3	154	6.5	196	8.1	304	10.0
$4,000 to $4,999	11,882	9.2	1,086	7.1	220	14.1	187	9.6	102	4.8	118	6.6	100	4.2	114	4.7	245	8.0
$5,000 to $5,999	7,857	6.1	755	4.9	151	9.7	233	11.9	69	3.2	47	2.6	48	2.0	66	2.7	141	4.6
$6,000 to $6,999	4,016	3.1	396	2.6	48	3.1	126	6.4	28	1.3	42	2.3	36	1.5	30	1.3	86	2.8
$7,000 to $7,999	1,781	1.4	164	1.1	35	2.2	34	1.7	11	0.5	19	1.1	15	0.6	12	0.5	38	1.2
$8,000 to $8,999	912	0.7	60	0.4	10	0.6	23	1.2	4	0.2	5	0.3	0	xx	13	0.5	5	0.2
$9,000 to $9,999	855	0.7	62	0.4	8	0.5	15	0.8	4	0.2	0	xx	8	0.3	3	0.1	24	0.8
$10,000 and Over	1,111	0.9	107	0.7	11	0.7	35	1.8	0	xx	8	0.4	16	0.7	19	0.8	18	0.6
Percent of Males with Income:																		
Under $2,000		53.9		59.3		39.5		39.5		69.2		61.7		74.1		65.1		57.3
Under $3,000		67.3		72.9		55.6		50.8		82.1		76.4		84.2		81.3		71.8

[1] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 33 and 55*

[2] *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties. Reported as Oklahoma City S.M.S.A.*

[3] *Median income less than $1,000.*

[4] *Information not available.*

TABLE B-12

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP OF INDIANS
United States, Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 [1/]

Item	United States	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City SMSA	Tulsa SMSA	Clinton-Shawnee [2/]	Lawton	Tahlequah	Talihina	Remainder of State
Population, Total	546,228	62,871	6,178	7,534	8,891	7,695	10,344	10,280	11,949
Population in Households	520,351	60,348	5,911	7,479	8,738	7,285	9,816	9,497	11,622
Head of Household	103,765	14,318	1,380	1,979	1,819	1,451	2,428	2,369	2,892
Wife of Head	79,761	9,755	1,012	1,417	1,216	1,111	1,456	1,538	2,005
Other Relative of Head	324,503	35,633	3,412	4,005	5,620	4,664	5,847	5,480	6,605
Nonrelative of Head	12,322	642	107	78	83	59	85	110	120
Population in Group Quarters	25,877	2,523	267	55	153	410	528	783	327
Population per Household	5.01	4.21	4.28	3.78	4.89	5.02	4.04	4.01	4.13

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 10 and 51.*

[2/] *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklaboma Counties, reported as Oklaboma City SMSA.*

TABLE B-13

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Change of Residence, 1955 - 1960
By Indians 5 Years Old and Over
United States, Oklahoma and Selected Areas
April 1960 [1/]

Residence in 1955	United States	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City SMSA	Tulsa SMSA	INDIAN AREAS				Remainder of State
					Clinton-Shawnee [2/]	Lawton	Tahlequah	Talihina	
Male and Female, 5 years old and over, 1960	454,941	54,342	5,144	6,530	7,536	6,497	9,028	9,144	10,463
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same House as in 1960	47.8	46.9	33.8	43.7	44.2	47.1	56.2	47.1	49.4
Different House in United States	49.0	50.5	59.9	54.0	54.0	50.4	41.7	50.3	49.2
Same County	32.6	32.9	33.2	35.4	38.7	31.8	28.9	32.6	31.8
Different County	16.4	17.6	26.7	18.6	15.3	18.6	12.8	17.7	17.4
Same State	8.4	13.1	18.9	14.4	11.8	10.5	10.6	12.9	14.2
Different State [3/]	8.0	4.5	7.8	4.2	3.5	8.1	2.2	4.8	3.2
Abroad	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Moved, Residence in 1955 not Reported	2.4	2.4	6.0	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.3

[1/] *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C, Tables 10 and 51.*
[2/] *Excludes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties, reported as Oklahoma City SMSA.*
[3/] *Different states indicate in-migrants since 1955 of population 5 years old and over.*